SOMEBODY'S BLUNDER.

Astounding Revelations Promised by

A Few Parallel Cases of Brutality and Neglect by Policemen, Doctors and Nurses.

"ONLY HIS INSIDES WERE WORKING."

A Horrible Story of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

In the case of Jacob B. Stockvis, the victim of the police or charities authorities. Coroner Kessler is making pr gress. For two days he has had two men collecting all the information attainable as to the man's movements from the time he left his home on the morning of the 20th of February until his arrest by Officer Fallon. At the inquest on Tuesday the Coroner will taxe testimony in the order in which the events occurred, and it is most likely that the case will not be closed until the end of the

DISCOVERED VALUABLE WITNESSES. One is a son of George A. Mess, of 167 Reade street, who saw Mr. Stockvis on the morning in question in Reade street. Then he has found two respectamade the arrest. They will flatly contradict him and prove that Stockvis was neither drunk nor disorderly when he fell into Fallon's custody. Mr. Kessier further stated that the police had not shown the slightest inclination to assist him in the investigation; that the importance given the case the HERALD was mily justified by facts that have recently come into his possession, which, if he was at liberty to give in advance of the legal inquiry, would assound the community. So far as can be learned about Police Headquarters the Commissioners do not give the case more than a passing thought, and have not even asked Captain Mount

tor a report to vindicate or criminate their officers. The Commissioners of Charities decline to express an opinion on the case until the inquest is held. Warden Brennan, however, insists that the man was not beaten on the Island. The statement of Fation, published in yesterday's HERALD. is not de med of much importance as his vindication. If the man was disorderly, as alleged, he is guilty of a breach of the rules for not making that charge, as well as intoxication, at the desk. He certainly does not better his connection with the case by his statement. The Coroner states that deceased is a prother of Professor Stockvis.

of Amsterdam, a distinguished authority among

German physicians. Abuses of this character are by no means rare in the institutions on the islands of the East River and the police courts and prisons, and yet they are likely to continue so long as political influence controls appointments in the police and charities departments. It should not be a test of a man's finess for a responsible place, requiring judgment, patience and numanity, that he is clever at ma-

Committed to the blackweir's Island workhouse. There he was taken ill and transferred to the Charity Hospital, where he died two or tarce days after. He was committed under his full hame, and had it morked on his pocketbook, yet he was loxed up in a cofficial has name marked upon it, and the coffin and contents sent to the dead house it believed Hospital. The lamily, who supposed he was in the Inc. state Asylum, knew hechington his death until after his content of them whited the line provided the search that resolved in the carrier of the whited the incertair and state of the owner were sent of them whited the incertair and state of the owner were sent and the analysis of the content of

This most outrageous case, that has been

referred to by the Herald, is so fresh in the recollection of New Yorkers that it need not be detailed at length. It occurred hast tall in the Smallpox Pavilion. Eliza was sent there by a medical blunder as a smallpox patient while she was surfering only from the bives, and while there she was forcibly outraged by a jet of Commissioner Laimoeer hamed August Mayer or Major. Dr. Day, Professor Chandler and other physicians were satisfied that the crime had been committed, yet by some means Mayer secured an acquittal, an 'it is said, is still a nurse or orderly on the island, although President Bailey reports that he is a Workhouse prisoner.

Other Outrages

by policemen, Drison Reepers, nurses and even judges, are so numerous that it is useless to recall all their discusting and aggravating particulars. The declaration of Commissioner Gardner and Captain Winiams that the men should treely use the club is well remembered. The readers of the Herald will not soon forget the unjustifiable invasion of a man's nou e in the Twentieth precinct by Detective Leahy and some of insussoicates, their attempt to lorce an entrance in the dead of the night to the bedroom of their victim, an honest laborer, how he supposed them to be thieves, resisted, and while holding the door against them was sent into eternity by a detective's bullet. They will remember, too, the many cases of trunking committed by the police which have been recorded in the Herald, and the scores of times within five years that attention has been called to the prison pen at Jefferson Market, where prisoners, it is believed, have been absolutely frozen to death. With all these cases fresh in the recollection of clitzens no wonder there is indignation acroad when this Stockvis case is added to the long catalogue of outrages by the public's servants.

INVESTIGATING GREEN.

week. The Coroner yesterday assured the Writer DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE COMP-TROLLER BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COM-MITTEE.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to examine into the oficial conduct of Andrew II.

Green held its third session yesterday.

Mr. Farnsworth submitted fourteen questions in writing for the judgment of the Board as to whether they should be put. The questions were submitted by previous arrangement, as arising ont of the examination of Commissioner Wales, and committee decided that they should first read the questions before allowing them to be put to witnesses. Commissioner Wales, who was present, was thereupon relieved from attendance.

Herbert B. Tarner, attorney and comsellor, was then examined:-His firm did business for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, with others; there was a foreclosure of a mortgage in regard to schools in the Westenester district in which they were engaged, and after some time they got

Gilbert H. Badeau, attorney and counsellor, was next examined:—He had been engaged in a lew cases against the city, which were so plain that the Comptroller had been advised by the Corporation Counse! to pay, and the money was finally

William C. Cauldwell, State Senator, was the next witness:-Was now a member of Assembly for the First district in Westchester county; had taken a material part in drawing up the first annexation act; it was sent to Mr. Herring-member of Assembly at the time-and he attended to it; Mr. Herring had in ormed him that when it came back from the Governor the clause giving the power to control the public work to the Commissioner of Public Works was changed so that it should be given to the Department of Public Parks; next session of the Legislature witness was a member of Assembly for the district, but being unwell, it was a little late in the trick, but being unwell, it was a little late in the past appointments have been made where one or more of these was the only thing that recommended the candidate.

THE CASE OF CHAND MASTER FRENCH.

The readers of the Herald will not have forgotten this case, which was of a most outrageons character. Mr. Nathame! French arrived in this city from the Bahama Islands in July, and dropped into dissolute habits owing to the allurements the city afforded. One night he was a streeted by a boliceman, committee to prison and subsequently to the Charity Hospita, on Blackwell's is and where to died august 2, 1873. It was clearly established that hencet on the part of the police officials in not canning a surgeon hastened the man's death.

A worse leature of the case, however, is form. A though papers and valuables on his person-could have enabled the paste to identify a committee, of which Alderman fashous and through the Sealer of the class; but nothing cannitude, of which Alderman fashous and through the Sealer of the class; the holy master of the case; the nother case, in a trench, which micri-nine others. The Masonic retarebotts, in which he do high rank, insating and requiring the Commissioners to advertuse in the passed was pushished.

In September of the case; of horizone requiring the Commissioners to advertuse in the month, samuel ward, employed on the steps of the remaining place of the committee, of which alderman failon was chairman, to investigate the case; our nother case, and valuables on the part of the police of the case o session when he went to Albam; he and Mr. Herring had spent a good deal of time in perfect-

sonally paid him, in he interest of the taxnayers, not to have thwarted Mr. Herring and himself. Richard S. Rosenthal, general interpreter of the criminal courts, was next examined:—My salary is now due for eight months; the case was decided in my favor, on the law and on the facts, in the Court of Common Pleas in September last; the Comptroller then resisted payment until the Corporation Counsel should have given his decision; the Corporation Counsel published his opinion in the Cut Mecord October 30, 1874, that there was no deleace and that my lawful salary was \$1,500 per annum; I have an interview with the Comptroller November 5, the day after election; at that interview me said he was the supreme law and "did not care a damn?" for the Court or Corporation Counsel's opinion; then I commenced a suit against the city; in order to go to court Mr. harle signed an affidavit that the Comptroller had been paying me only \$2,000 a year, and that the Corporation Counsel's opinion in the City Record; I was absent from court from thirty to forty days, in consequence of Mr. Green's retriagal to pay thad three interviews with him; was not baid my salary until from the 10th to the 20th of the month; the other cierks were not paid until the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered very much on account of the same time; suffered were not of the office; i was always particularly polite to Mr. Green, knowing that Mr. Green was generally otherwise.

Mr. Harskin haued in the names of witnesses to be examined. The Chairman of the committee the adjourned to Wednesday next at hair-past one o'clock.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR JUDG-MENTS AGAINST THE CITY-ANOTHER BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

The Board of Apportionment held a meeting yesterday. Mayor Wickham, Comptroller Green. Tax Commissioner Wheeler and President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, were present. The Mayor presided. General Porter, Commissioner of Public Works, was present by invitation of the Mayor, who introduced him to the Comptroller, who had not before met him. Mr. Wheeler, the secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting. The Mayor moved their approval in the usuai way, when, to Mr. Wheeler's utter amazement, the Comptroller remarked, in a gruff voice. "Mr. Chairman, I wish to be recorded as not approving the minutes as read." It was in vain that Mr. Wheeler attempted to get the Comptroller to give his reasons for his vote. He was obdurate. He threw himself back in his chair with a peculiar grin on his face, and began a minute inspection of the frescoes on the celling, probably cogitating in his own mind whether it wouldn't be a particularly good thing for Andrew H. Green if the cell ing should fall some day when he was not present and the Mayor and his other colleagues in the Board were. The Mayor finally cut short Mr. Wheeler's requests that the Comptroller should give his reasons for voting as he did by deciding hat it was the Comptroller's privilege, as a memthat it was the Comptroller's privilege, as a member of the Board, to vote as he pieased, without any explanation of his vote. A resolution was offered that \$1.700 be transferred from the unexpended oalance of 1873, of the account of the Burcan of Electrons to the salary account of the Burcan of Electrons to the salary account of the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor suggested that the resolution should be referred to the comptroller to ascertain if there were any unexpended balances of the accountmentioned.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BOOKS.

Mr. Lewis said that he supposed the Comptroller could then and there furnish the desired information.

The Comptroller (brusquels) — Does the President of the Board of Adermen suppose that the compof the Board of Adermen suppose that the Comp-troller carries the books of the Finance Depart-ment in his coat pockets?

Mr. Lewis (specifically)—The President of the

Board of Aldermen supposed nothing of the kind; but as the Comptroller heretotore has seemed quite capable of getting information from the Finance Department when he wanted to in other matters that have come before this Board I naturally thought he could furnish the information at once that I have asked. By sending a cierk over to his office for the figures, as he has often been othering enough to do neretofore, I supposed he could give this miormation to-day.

A communication was received from General Porter, the Commissioner of Public Works, in relation to the \$15,000 which was appropriated on September 10, 1874, for the paying of West Washington Market, the work not yet having been done. The General wanted to know in his communication just where he stood before undertaking the work. The matter was referred to the Comptroller for his opinion.

The matter was referred to the Comptroller for his opinion.

The Comptroller stated that there were a series of judgments that had to be met, and he mentioned two of them—one being for \$100,000, in layor of the New York cashight Company, for 1871, and annother for what he said he believed to be a "deficiency, abstraction or defale tion" by a city official to the amount of \$30,000 (which official was not named). He also stated that some of the judgments were for the salaries of the Supervisors, and as there were no amounts to meet their salaries for 1875 that matter should be taken into consideration.

sharies for 1875 that matter should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Lewis wanted to know if the Comptroller meant to infer that any of the Aldermen had already brought sols for their salaries as Supervisors for 1870.

The Comptroller said that he did not mean to

visors for 1875.

The Compireller said that he did not mean to so mier, but he remarked that he had only referred to the matter so as to give the Board to understand that if they did sue and win he would have no money to meet the demands unless the Board put it in the till.

The resolution was then adopted. It is as follows:

The resolution was then adopted. It is as follows:—

Resolved. That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds of the city of New York, as provided in chapter 156 of the Laws of 1873, for the purpose of providing moneys for the payment of claims and judgments, which have been or may be obtained against the said city, the amount of said bonds not to exceed the sum of \$200,000, said bonds to be designated "New York city bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments," and bear interest not exceeding seven per cent per similin, and payable at such time within three years from the date thereof as the Compitrolor may determine.

A letter was read from the Department of Parks asking for \$100,000, to be issued in bonds payable in twenty years, the principal work which required the expenditure of a portion of this sum being a bridge over the Harlem River, at the upper end of Madison avenue. No action was taken on this request.

The Comptroller called the attention of the Board to the fact that the mine civil district courts cost the city \$190,000 a year, and suggested that the salaries of the curts should be decreased by the Board. It was in the power of the Board to do this, and he offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to report to the Board was taken on the guestion to the matter. The Mayor offered an amendment, which was adopted, referring the whole question to the tomptroller for his report.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Mayor was called upon yesterday by a large delegation of liquor dealers, headed by Mr. Herzberg, who submissed charges, in writing, against the Excise Commissioners. In the charges it is contended that the Excise Commissioners maliclously arrest liquor dealers at night time, when they cannot get bail, and that the Police Commissioners say that they have not intended the police to make the arrests at night. The liquor dealers in their complaint state that the Excise Commis-sioners are therefore the parties to be held re-sponsible for the arrests. The Mayor said he would give the subject serious consideration and

spensible for the arrests. The Mayor said he would give the subject serious consideration and at an early day.

The counsel of Sergeant Miler, of the police force, and of the three policemen who were dismissed from the torse some time ago on the charge of inspector McDermott that he found them playing cards in a laquor saloon when they should have been on patrol, also preferred charges to the Mayor against the Police Commissioners, claiming that they were dismissed without being allowed a trial.

Several parties called upon the Mayor gesterday to ask him to prevent the police from interfering with the masquerade ball of the Standard Club, which was need last night. The Mayor aughingly remarked that he had not instructed the police to interfere with masquerades. In this connection it may be said that the rumor that President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, had used his influence to prevent the masquerades is totally uniounded. The police, it is now announced, cannot interfere with masquerades, even under the law of 1829, unless tickets are sold for the entertainments. Therefore the Purim festival observers need have no apprehension of an interference in their lestivities by the police.

Mr. Henry A. Gumbleton will assume the dulies of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works to-morrow (honday).

The Aldermen and the politicians generally spoke their minds quite freely yesteraay about the "cheek," as they called it, of Comptroller Green publishing in the Chy Record, under the head of "suits against the City," the suit for libel against him which Mr. Palmer, late Chamberlain, has instituted against the City," the suit for libel against him which Mr. Palmer, late Chamberlain, has instituted against the City," the suit for libel against him which Mr. Palmer, late Chamberlain, has instituted against the City," the suit for libel against him which Mr. Palmer, late Chamberlain, has in-

THE SPRING TRADE.

PROSPECTS OF BUSINESS-OPENING OF THE CANALS- BAILWAY FIGHTS AND COMBINATIONS OF CORPORATIONS.

The weather has been decidedly a Polar bear on business, and "winter, lingering in the lap of spring," is not at all conducive to a Rely business in light faorics suitable for spring wear; ret, in spite of Boreas and the ranway war, business persists in putting on a more cheerful aspect and gives many sould reasons for this improvement. In the first place, we are entering into a new life in the new year 1875, after two seasons of unusual depression, when liquidation has been constantly going on and the healthy reaction hardly yet felt; we have awaiting legitimate enterprises a plethora of capital which has never been exceeded

picthora of capital which has never been exceeded in our history; disbursements of perhaps \$50,000,000, in the shape of interest and dividends, in the near future which will look for profitable employment, and, lastic, the meiting away of the ICE BARBLERS TO COMMERCE, which have so seriously affected business both on the land and on the water. Our canais will be open in a lew weeks and those great internal arteries of commerce utilized to their fullest extent. If in addition to these natural incentives to a better business is added low stocks of goods all over the country, a feeling of returning confidence, the case of money and a jubilation (which will become national) ou account of the Centennial, there are valid and sufficient reasons to believe that a general revival of trade and confidence throughout the land will take place. Already the signs are visible in the Westiast most recuperative section of our country—of a more hopeful feeling, and this will be readily responded to by the South, and once the lately clogged wheels of trade are set in motion the machinery will move on without the jars and stoppages which have had to be chronicled in the past.

A reporter of the Herald, in order to ascertain

A reporter of the Herald, in order to ascertain whether these hoperul signs to the merchant could be trutuilly put forth in these columns, yesterday waited on many prominent firms to ascertain

yesterday waited on many prominent firms to ascertain

THE TRUE SITUATION.

In the majority of instances the members of firms were disposed to consider that the black days had passed, and that with the return of good weather the spring trade would open in an unusually lively manner. Indeed, so confident were they of this that they had increased their usual line of importations. The war between the railronos would also help the merchants, inasmuch as ireights were low, and would tempt buyers. Many of the steamship companies were visited—the white Star, human and French Trans-Atlantic. The information there derived tended to the belief that importers were anticipating a heavy spring trade on account of the increase of cargoes manifested to New York merchants. The bitter warlare between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Union Pacific Railroad ending as it has done, looks to a better leging in Wall street, and as

and as

THE AMERICAN RIALTO
is the financial pulse of the country, and it has
been beating high of late, it is said to assume
that its throus will give additional life and vigor
to the country.

ANOTHER MARCH DAY.

THE SEASON OF SLUSH IN THE CITY STREETS. Yesterday was another of those miserable days of siusa and vexation, which have made New Yorkers this winter familiar with weather that hitherto had been merely a recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants. The thermometer did not fall particularly low, nor was there a keen breeze piercing the ears and noses of travellers, but the streets were in a horrible condition, covered with half melted snow and muddy water. The promising soussine of a few days since had not returned. A heavy atmosphere dampened the
sprits of everybody and made the people repeat
the query, "will it ever cease?" The invariable
answer to this now familiar question was that it
looked as if it was going to snow again
of to sleet or to rain. Everybody is weatherwise,
he every part of the city the sidewalks and
streets, especially the crossings, were in a
wretened condition. Heaps of the soltened snow
were gathered beside the gatters, and at the
crossings pools of snow water had to be waded
through at the simost certainty of wet feet and
consequent coids and coughs. People have now
grown so accustomed to plunging across the
streets that no longer does even the dainty little
foot of youthful temmine beauty hestate, but
bold plunges to the gaiter top into lakes of dark
slush or brawing streams of the snow water
rusning toward the sewer gratings. In the basiness thoroughlares down town great inconveising sunshine of a few days since had not re

nience was felt in the traffic. Wagons got entangled with each other in the attempt to avoid the heaped show banks as on previous days, and valuable time was lost in frantic efforts to extricate the wheels from the slushy depths in which they had been caught and out of which the overtasked horses, though urged to their best endeavors, could not free them until after long efforts and too frequent profamity and anger. In the uptown districts, where the show all was less disturbed by the demands of business or breasure, aftairs were not so oad as the and people generally congratulated themselves that no frost had set in to add to the discomforts by making the sidewalks shippery. It was a bad day for sleighing, for which in the city there was too little show, though beyond the rivers, on the higher and more open grounds of Brooklyn, Jersey, Staten Island and Westchester, there were lair inducements for the indugence of rapid transit on runners by horse power and with the musical accompaniment of the silver-sounding, tintinnabulating beils.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

OPPOSITION OF NEW YORKERS TO THE SCHEME-MR. JOHNSON'S BILL.

The subject of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, which has been organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, is daily exciting a larger share of the public interest. The company have asked of the Legislature permission to locate one end of the tunnel on the New York side, and the bill is now before the Railroad Committee. A committee of citizens, however, have petitioned that no action shall be taken upon the bill until they can have an opportunity of being heard. The cause of their objection is alleged to be that if the tunnel is completed the effect will be to injure uplown property. Homes in New Jersey will then be much easier of access, and, as a result, the metropolis will suffer in proportion as our sister State is benefited. The company say, nowever, that such an argument is anything but jurnic spirited and oright not to affect any great public improvement, as the grearest good of the greatest number ought to be considered.

The following is a copy of the bill, which will be found interesting, as it has only been briefly alluded to herefore in the press:—

As Acr to amend an act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of Kaliroad Corporations and to regulate the same." passed April 2, 350. York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

As Act to amend an act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of hailroad Corporations and to regulate The People of the State of New York, ropresorted in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION I.—Any company or corporation formed or organized in the manner prescribed by or pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the same," cassed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereof, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad, from any place upon the surface of the land, in a tunnel under ground or under water, to any other sand property, shall be deemed and beld to be a railroad, from the property of the conditions and restricted corporation within the meaning of such acts, and shall have and possess all the powers and proyent corporated under or by virtual of commended the said several amendatory and supplementary acts, and shall have all the powers of any other railroad corporation to marge, analyzarate or consolidate with any other soil to be a rail have all the powers of any other railroad corporation to merge, analyzarate or consolidate with any other companies of the said several amendatory and supplementary acts, and shall have all the powers of any other railroad corporation to merge, analyzarate or consolidate with any other capacity of the said act, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same." Passed April 2, 18-2, is forced under the same "passed April 2, 18-2, is forced under the same "passed April 2, 18-2, is forced under the same "passed April 2, 18-2, is forced under the surface of the ground, such company may, in the same manner, acquire title to hole the land account of the same and the surface of the ground, such company may, in the same manner, acquire title to hole the land account of the same and the surface of the ground, the termination of which tunnel is within any city of this state, through any ting the same and the surface of the grou

portion. SEC. 7.—The Lecislature may after, amend or repeal this act at any time. SEC. 8.—All laws inconsistent with this act, so far as inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed. SEC. 9.—This act shall take effect immediately. THE "CONSPIRACY LAW."

MEETING LAST EVENING TO PROTEST AGAINST IT. A meeting of the Democratic Workingmen's Party was held last evening at Germania Hall for the purpose of protesting against the proposed "Conspiracy Act" now before the Legislature, After the election of officers, which resulted in the choice of Mr. A. Strasser, President; Mr. H. A. Samen. Vice President, and Messrs. Joseph McCulocn and Kaufmann as Secretaries, speeches were made by Mr. P. J. McGuire, Mr. George Winters and Mr. G. Syser, all denouncing the proposed measure. The following preamole and resolutions were read and adopted, after which the meeting ad-

read and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned:—

Whereas it is the undeniable right of all men to improve and elevate their condition in any manner that will not conflict with the permanent interests of the community; and whereas, owing to the rapid increase of wealth in the hands of a few and a corresponding growth of noverty among the masses, it has become necessary for workingmen to organize trades unions in order to preserve themselves from starvation, ignorance and crime; and whereas these organizations have no inient to injure any individual nor the State, but, on the contrary, to advance the material interests of the working classes and thereby benefit the whole people; and whereas at the instigation of the Police Commissioners of this city a bill has been introduced in the State Legislature which makes its conspiracy and punishable as a crime for workingmen to protect themselves from the grasping rapacity of the capitalists; incretore be it.

Resolved, That the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party carnestly protests against the passage of this infamous and refrograde measure, and characterize it as legislation in the interest of the monyed classes and virtually dangerous to the republican character. Resolved, That we recommend all workingmen to attend the mass meeting at Cooper Institute, to be held next Thursday the 11th inst.

ANTILDENT TROUBLES DENEMED

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES RENEWED.

RESISTANCE TO AN OFFICER IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY. [From the Albany Journal, March 5.1

The usual tranquillity of the farming community adjoining the village of Seward Valley, Schoharie county, was considerably aroused on Tuesday last, the occasion of the disturbance being an effort on the part of Deputy Sheriff Engle, of Cobleskill, to eject from a farm one Channey Livingston, an eject from a farm one Chauncey Livingston, an old resident of that locality. It appeared that Livingston purchased the farm in question from William Diefendort, of Root, Montgomery county, and for the purpose of securing Diefendorf gave him a mortgage on the farm. The mortgage not having been paid as it matured, a foreclosure of the same was ordered some time last autumn. Mr. Livingston not desiring to leave the farm at that time, an arrangement was effected by means of which Livingston was to continue to occupy the farm until Marca I. On Monday, the 1st of March, the old incumbent continued to hold possession, and, consequently, on the following day the fnortgagee proceeded, with such aid as the law provides, to dispossess the offender. The Deputy Sheriff and his posse were not very corditally received, the introduction being the felling to the ground of the mortgage, a hand-to-hand encounter between Constable Dwelley and a son of Livingston, and the old lady, the matron of the premises, showering Sheriff Engle with scalding water, a boiler full of which was in reserve for the occasion. During the skirmish which ensued various weapons were used, inflicting wounds upon both parties, the most seriously injured being Mr. Diefendorf, who was struck on the head with a club. Perseverance and pluck, however, overcame the rebellious element, and Livingston was placed under arrest for assault and battery with intent to kill. old resident of that locality. It appeared that

RESPONSIBILITY.

The inquest into the Calamity in St. Andrew's Church.

TESTIMONY OF BUILDING OFFICIALS.

How the Wall was Tied Up in Red Tape.

The inquest to determine who is or are responsible for the falling of the west wall of the Shaw building upon the roof of St. Andrew's church. and hence guilty to a certain degree of causing the death of five poor beings, has already filled to continue several days beyond next Tuesday to which date it was adjourned yesterday afternoon. The examinations of the officials of the Department of Buildings are scarcely more than began, of experts in the construction of houses ques-

tioned, but what is expected to be developed by their testimony only Coroner Elekhoff now knows.

The session of yesterday was marked by some brilliancy in the particular of questioning on the part of jurora. Several of these gentlemen, even evolution, certainly are experts at involution. They frame sentences half a yard long, having a wonderful variety of clauses, and succeed in puzzling witnesses as well as if they had been bred to the law, were opposed to the testimony of the witnesses and were determined to confound

was the first witness called to the stand. He tes-tified:—I live at No. 1,046 Third avenue; I am an inspector of buildings; I inspected the Shaw building immediately after the fire the 12th of badly sprung; I reported to the Department of Buildings that they were so; I did not consider that the west wall was in imminent danger of failing; thought merely that it was unsafe, and that measures should be taken to make it secure until it could be taken down; I think the wind had considerable to do with overthrowing the

other buildings were damaged by the storm on the night of the 25th uit.

Witness continued-My last report, as inspector of buildings for the Second district, in reference to the Shaw building, I made on February 1; at that time I was removed to an uptown district; in that report I stated that men were at work in the building bracing its walls, and that I thought they were making them saie; I saw some loose bricks on the top of the west wall which I thought were daugerous; on the morning of the fire I thought that the walls were unsafe, but as they did not fall then I concluded that they would stand until the precautions taken against their fall were completed; I do not think the walls ought to have been thrown down; in rounding buildings; the easterly wall I judged to be more likely to fail at the time of the fire than the westerly, but afterward I considered it only as unsafe; I recommended that portions of it should be taken down and then rebuilt according to the regulations of the Building Department; to throw down the walls would have been dangerous, but they could have been taken down piecemeal with almost periect salety to the men employed; I never thought that the lives of people residing in houses adjoining the Shaw building were in danger after the fire; I believed, however, that the taking down of the walls might have been attended with some risk; my duty was simply to make an examination of the condition of the wall and then to make a report to the superintendent of Buildings; at the same time, as an inspector, I was to recommend what should be done to secure the walls of the building; afterward I had to see that the orders of the Duilding; afterward I had to see that the orders of the Duilding were obeyed; I had no consultation with Mr. Shook nor with any one else in reference to the building; in lever saw the Superintendent of Buildings at the Shaw building; think I have heard from an officer of the department that he had been there, however.

Superintendent Adams—Who was that official? Witness—Mr. Dudley, I believe.

Superintendent Adams—Do you know how legal actions are taken by the Department of Buildings? Do you not know how see things?

Witness—I do not certainly know.

Juror—Is it not the duty of an inspector to know these things?

Superintendent Adams—Do you know the regulations of the Department of Buildings in respect to its employes? Do you know that inspectors have to be at the department of Buildings in respect to its employes? Do you know that inspectors have to be at the department of Buildings in respect to its employes? Do you know that inspectors have to be at the department of Buildings in respect to its employes? Do you know that inspectors have to be at the department of Buildings in respect to its employes? The propers of the present their reports, receive "shps," and each to consult with the general inspector over heim? tended with some risk; my duty was simply to

Witness—Yes, sir. I know these things.
Superintendent Adams—Do you not know that
the general inspectors and myself hold a daily oference? Witness-No, sir, I do not know it, but I sup-

Conference?

Witness—No, sir, I do not know it, but I suppose so.

Superintendent Adams—How many unsaie buildings were there in your district at the time of the fire in the Snaw building?

Witness—About ten or fifteen, as well as I can remember.

Supernicendent Adams—How many cases of violation of the building laws were there?

Witness—About seventy-five.

A diagram of Snaw's building was now produced, and the witness was asked to point out upon it the places whereat the walls were braced and those where there were no braces. The witness having done this task, his examination was again continued. Mr. Eugene Keily asked him a wonderfully long and complicated question, which was in substance, "Do you think it was proper for you to let such wahs as those of the Snaw building stand, even though attempts were made to brace and secure them?"

Witness replied:—It was not within my power to throw the wall down; my duties are only to inspect the building and to report the result of my examination of it to the department; if I should discover the walls of a building to be very unsafe I should call the immediate attention of the Building Department to them; I do not think that the duties of an inspector have force with reference to a burning building; in my judgment my connection with the walls of the Snaw building did not begin until after that of the Fire Department has ceased; I do not hink that it was my duty to tell the Chief Engineer to throw the walls down at that time he had.

In response to a juror:—I have never read the code of building laws through; when a case occurred which my experience did not teach me how to deal with I looked into the code for information.

Walter W. Adams

from the legal infliction of damages if he should prove that his action was dictated by numane motives.

The witness took exception to this deduction of Mr. Keliv's. He considered that he would be assessed for damages if he should throw down a building which he considered unsafe, and thus opposed the legal definition of his duties.

Mr. Adams, returning to direct statements, said:—I never visited the Shaw building must the morning after its wall tell; in duties are all performed within my office: I must stay there constantly to see the architects and builders, who flock in all day long: I have no time to make personal inspections of buildings; I knew of Shaw's building, however, because Mr. Titus built it, and at one time I worked for him: I passed it often, of course, and one day, after the fire, an I was going up town on a Fourth avenue car. I saw that beams were being taken into the building; this reminded inc of the fact that the walls of the outlifing had been pronounced unsafe; when I arrived at the office I asked for the papers in reference to the condition of the building; when I saw the building after the calamity I did not examine it thoroughly: I looked at it from the roof of Sweeny's Botel: I did not look at the west wall from the steeple of St. Andrew's church; because I am compelled to remain in my office I have to rely upon the reports of inspectors for its ormation in reference to building; the city is d'vided into three districts, each in charge of a graeral inspector; the first extends from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street, the second from the latter hait to the Harlem River to Yonkers.

Congressman Meade, a juror—Does the law sanction the Harlem River, the third district extends from the division in order to have the duties of the department?

Witness—It does not specifically; we have to make the division in order to have the duties of the department properly attended to; I have to pass upon plans and specifically; we have to make the division in order to have the duties of the department

from the legal infliction of damages if he should prove that his action was dictated by humane mo-

been settled.

Mr. Adams continued - There are two inspectors in the Second district, in which the Shaw building is situated; one of them has not been subpensed; ne can be subpensed in time for the next session of the jury; I have received reports from both in-

Spectors.
Congressman Meade said that it would be necessary for an the documents in the possession of the Department of Buildings referring to the Snaw building to be produced, and the examination was adjourned until the witness could bring

the papers with him.

NICHOLAS MURPHY
testified:—I live at No. 60 Marion street; 1 am an inspector of buildings; was appointed one and began duty as such on the Sin of January; had mastructions in regard to the Shaw building. (Here witness presented a "sip" to the Coroner, which contained the instructions given to him. The "sip" contained the recommendations of Inspectors Malloy and Fitzpatrick in respect to the Shaw building. He exclaimed that he was instructed to see that these recommendations were enig followed by the persons in charge of the building.)

Continuing, he said:—My duties were, in such a case as that of the Shaw building. If the preparation of the Shaw building, if the preparations of the Shaw building, if the preparation of the Shaw building.

Continuing, he said:—My duties were, in such a case as that of the shaw building, if the preparations to take down the walls in accordance with the refoommendations were going on, to report "progress;" if the walls were oeing taken down if would report that fact, and if they had been down and were being rebuilt I would report the same; I did not examine the walls; I simply followed my instructions by seeing that the recommendations contained in the reports of inspectors Maloy and Fitzpatrick were followed; I considered the wess wall about the safest in the building; the walls were defined as "musale," but not as "dangerous;" an "unsale," but not as "dangerous; an "unsale," wall I consider to be one that should not be built upon, nor be allowed to stand long; a "dangerous" wall is one that no person should go near; I thought it was dangerous to work upon the walls; I did not thought the walls of the Snaw building, but I did not think they were in imminent danger of failing; I did not take into consider alion the effect of a heavy wind upon the walls; I did not know what was inhended to be done with the building until the day of the calainity, when I received a "specification" of alterations to be made in it from the Department of Buildings; I do not consider that my duty went further than to see that the building laws were not violated in reconstructing it; the work of "sboring up" and of otherwise securing the walls seemed to me to be done satisfactorily; there were, I think, eight men at work putting beams into take the walls down rapidly might have been set at work; do not think that as many as fitty men could have worked well on the building.

The inquest was at this point adjourned, after some discussion, until two o'check on hext Tuesday morang. day morning.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

The following donations have been paid for the relief of the sufferers of St. Andrew's church :-Vernon Bros. & Co., Duane street.

Owen Keenan & Son, Duane street.

Owen Keenan & Son, Duane street.

James E. Hayes & Co., Luane street.

James E. Hayes & Co., Luane street.

Griffin & Son, Duane street.

Griffin & Son, Duane street.

Owen & Goodwin, Duane street.

Cash, Duane street.

Mr. Ramel, Duane street. Cash, Duane street.
Mr. Ramei, Duane street.
Mr. Goodman, Duane street.
Mr. Sullivan, Duane street.
Mr. Sullivan, Duane street.
J. W. Lyon & Co., Park street.
J. W. Lyon & Co., Park street.
William Kirk, Staten Island.
Mr. O Meare, Centre street.
Wikknoon Bross, and Co. Kirk, Staten Island Pare, Centre street..... on Bros. and Co., Duane street.....

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

The police of the Fourth precinct reported to the Superintendent of Buildings that the three story brick tenement houses, Nos. 8 and 20 North Por land avenue, Brooklyn, are in a dangerous condi-tion, and hable to fail. The wails had bulged out and had to be propped up.

THE TENTH AVENUE FIRE.

CLOSE OF CORONER WOLTMAN'S INVESTIGATION THE VERDICT-ORIGIN OF THE PIRE KNOWN.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the investigation previously commenced in the cases of Minnie and Augusta Levy, the little girls who were suffocated during the fire which broke out in the apartments of their father on the first floor of the tenement house No. 763 Tenth avenue, early on the morning of the 9th uit.

Mr. Louis Levy, father of the deceased children. who nearly lost his voice by inhaling fire and smoke during his efforts to rescue his family, was
the first witness called, and testified regarding
that and rear rooms, as the weather was very
coid; knew hothing about the origin of the fire;
was insured for \$1,300 and valued his stock at
nearly \$2,500; had been partially burned out in
that store on a former occasion; had two fires in
other stores years ago and has recovered some
insurance money.

Mr. Gharles F. Hill, Assistant Fire Marshal, was
called and said his department had investigated
the matter, but was mable to learn the origin of
the fire, out he was satisfied the fire broke out on
the premises of Mr. Levy; the facts learned by the
witness nearly corroborated the testimony of Mr.
Levy.

Deputy Coroner Cushman, who examined the
bodies of the calldren, was of the opinion that
they died from suffocation.

The case was then given the jury, who found
that the children came to their deaths by suffocation, at the fire in premises No. 763 Fenth avenue,
on the morning of Fedruary 9, 1875, but as to the
origin of the fire they were unable to determine. smoke during his efforts to rescue his family, was

curred which my experience did not teach me how to deal with I looked into the code for information.

Walter W. ADAMS

testified:—I live at No. 168 Spring street: am any promisence the contendance of the impactors. The above statements were street were dangerous and likely to fail after the fire; neard about them only through the reports of the inspectors. The above statements were made in response to the Coroner's questions. Mr. Adams now asked to be permitted to tell his storic his request, he said:—I was in the office on the little of January, when an officer of the department in blushes street; the official thought it was shaws bounding: I told him is need some one to thing should happen that would demand the action of my department; it was my custom to do this in the cases of arreg fires; it heard mething more about the building until a cierk informed me that the walls were condeunced the next method of proceeding that controls the action of mis department in reference to the walls of department in reference to the walls of department in reference to the walls of above that they nampered him in his action as Superintendent of Buildings. He then said:—I have to also the proceeding that controls the action of mis department in reference to the walls of department in reference to the walls of duncerous buildings. He rectice the plants and the proceeding that controls the action of my department in reference to the walls of duncerous buildings. He rectice they have been changed, being laws, and showed that they nampered him in the action as Superintendent of Buildings. He then said:—I have to also the proceeding that controls the action of my department in reference to the walls were considered the next many than the proceeding that controls the action of the section of the said of the control of the section of the sec